

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Lord Salisbury's Great Speech on the New European Alliance.

RUSSIA MENACING THE WORLD'S PEACE

Gortschakoff Stigmatizes Austria as a Satellite of Germany.

LOUIS KOSSUTH SPEAKS

A Franco-Russian Alliance and Andrássy's Reappearance Inevitable.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

A Hundred and Ninety Corpses Already Recovered.

French Hope for the Establishment of Commercial Relations with America.

THE LIVERPOOL MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1879.

It is stated that Sir Garnet Wolsey will shortly receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

A party of French agriculturists, numbering seventy-nine men, women and children, have left Havre for Southampton on their way to Texas.

A special despatch to the *Journal des Debats* reports that the state of siege in the Basque provinces will be raised on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage.

In consequence of a misunderstanding gendarmes attacked a meeting of striking miners to-day at Chateaufort, in Belgium. Several persons were wounded.

Le Soir, of Paris, states that the Archduke Frederick, brother of the Archduchess Marie Christine, the future Queen of Spain, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

Snow is falling thickly in Vienna and is now six inches deep. At Graz the snow is several feet deep. Such weather is unprecedented at this time of the year.

A despatch to the *Standard*, from Vienna, says four roving bands of armed nihilists, aggregating eighty persons, have been captured in a wooded district near Kieff, after a sharp resistance.

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, states that the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council on Thursday was devoted to obtain information upon the political situation.

Of the billion withdrawn from the Bank yesterday \$1,575,000 was sent to the United States and \$500,000 to Berlin. It is expected that \$250,000 or \$300,000 more will be purchased for the United States to-day.

The Prince of Montenegro, with a numerous suite and guard, has started from Cetinje for the districts of Gusinje and Plava to reconnoitre the military positions and make preparations for the entry of the Montenegrin troops.

A despatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says that Count Albert Apponyi, one of the most notable oppositionists, has resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. Count Apponyi intends to pursue scientific studies in the United States for two years.

The *Daily News* despatch from Berlin reports that the Ministers of the German States other than Prussia who have been discussing the projected commercial treaty with Austria have approved of all the arrangements made by Prince Bismarck at Vienna.

Advices from Pretoria state that an officer will go to the country of Chief Sececoeni, in the north, previous to the commencement of hostilities, in order to make a final attempt to arrive at a peaceable settlement, but the conduct of Sececoeni is lately becoming more hostile.

The Oldham Operatives' Association has voted, by a small majority, to accept the five per cent reduction of their wages, of which notice was given, to take place on the 20th inst. The Yorkshire Miners' Association has issued a circular to the mine owners asking a ten per cent advance of wages.

FRENCH POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

The *Patrie* announces that the government has decided upon a programme, the principal points of which are—Maintenance in its integrity of the bill on superior education, reduction of taxation and a declaration that the conversion of the five per cent rentes is inappropriate. *La France* states that the idea is mooted in official circles of shortly convoking the Chambers at Versailles to finally settle the amnesty question. The *Journal des Debats*, pointing to the progress of M. Chottreau's agitation for a commercial treaty with the United States, says:—"We may indulge the hope that our commercial relations with the United States will shortly cease to be on a war footing."

TURKEY'S DOMESTIC BROILS.

It is rumored that a crisis impends in the Turkish Ministry. A disturbance has occurred in Lebanon, Syria, between the Druses and Maronites in consequence of the abduction of a girl. Several Maronites have been killed, and the Governor has asked the Porte for more troops to be employed in restoring order. The Albanians appear determined to use every means to prevent the cession of Epirus to Greece. The attitude of the Albanians also renders it difficult for the Porte to accomplish the cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro, as stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin.

CABUL OCCUPIED.

The Amer of Afghanistan did not accompany Sir Frederick Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indisposition. General Hill has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul, and will be assisted by the Nawab Ghulam Husein Khan. The Afghan regiments which left Ghuznee to join the mutineers were dispersed twenty-five miles from Cabul, leaving twelve guns behind them. Eighty-five guns and mortars and a quantity of ammunition for both artillery and small arms were found in the Bala-Hissar. A despatch from Cabul to the *Daily News* says that three Afghan chiefs are now imprisoned. The British Military Committee will meet immediately.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A Berlin despatch to the *Standard* says:—"After his defeat by the Turcomans, General

Lomakin, commander of the Russian expedition in Central Asia, was ordered to desist from continuing the offensive and await the arrival of General Turgukoff.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

The commission on Cuban slavery, sitting at Madrid, have drawn up their report. Several of the members advocate the confirmation of the Moret law, which embodies the planters' view involving ten years' delay. Others demand the immediate abolition of slavery. The Ministerialists assert that Premier Campos favors the latter course.

BELGIAN BISHOPS.

The *Gazette de Liege* and the *Bien Public* deny that the Belgian bishops have issued further instructions to the clergy, as reported by the *Journal de Liege*, depriving communal school teachers of the sacraments. A despatch from Rome to the *Daily News* announces that the Pope is about to despatch special instructions to the Catholic bishops of Belgium in favor of conciliation.

RUSSIA'S ISOLATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT MANCHESTER—HE CONDEMNS RUSSIA AS THREATENING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND UPHOLDS AUSTRIA AS THE SENTINEL GUARDING THE DOOR OF TURKEY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17, 1879.

Lord Salisbury made a great speech at a banquet here to-night, in which he remarked that the opposition leaders, after attacking his circular in reply to the San Stefano Treaty, and after having permitted Mr. Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted that the government had not acted up to the circular by opposing Russia sufficiently. Lord Salisbury recapitulated and justified the policy of the government point by point; strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said:—

THE AUSTRIAN SENTINEL AT THE DOOR.

In the present state of the Russian Empire Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The badness of the government of Turkey or any other country would never justify us in handing over our great strategic positions to a Power whose aggressions threaten the happiness and independence of the world. But there are other points of the Treaty of Berlin besides the occupation of the Balkans. If you do not trust the Turkish sentinel on the ramparts you may trust the Austrian sentinel at the door.

Since the Austrian occupation of Novi-Bazar the advance of the Russians beyond the Balkans and the Danube is impossible. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European stability. If the assertion of the newspapers that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and Germany proves to be true, all who value the peace of Europe will hail it as glad tidings of great joy.

HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Salisbury proceeded to defend the government's policy with regard to Afghanistan, the main principles of which would continue to be defence, not dominion. Turning to home affairs he observed that the liberals in endeavoring to frame a programme selected, like a neighboring nation when choosing a form of government, that which would divide them least. In consequence of principles encouraged by former liberal legislation, the separatist movement in Ireland had now attained unprecedented proportions. He warned the people of the effect the accession of the liberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm fight at home, so that, with the assistance of worthy allies, they might maintain peace and right abroad.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF—LOUIS KOSSUTH ON A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 17, 1879.

The correspondent of the *Soleil* has again interviewed Prince Gortschakoff. He says that Prince Gortschakoff believes that Austria is in danger of becoming the humble satellite of Germany, who is extending her influence from the mouth of the Scheldt to the mouth of the Danube.

The same correspondent interviewed Governor Louis Kossuth, who said he believed a Franco-Russian alliance inevitable, and that Germany would then have her hands full on the Rhine, and Austria be left to bear alone the brunt of a Slav onslaught. He expressed the belief that Count Andrássy will reappear in politics as Imperial Chancellor.

GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

TEMPETS WORK HAVOC IN ONE OF THE RICHEST DISTRICTS ON THE SPANISH COAST—WRECKED FARM HOUSES, TOGS AND CATTLE DOWN THE STREAM—MANY CORPSES RECOVERED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

A hurricane on Tuesday night was accompanied by heavy rains, which overflowed the rivers Munda and Segura and flooded the populous and fertile valley. The cities of Lorca, Orihuela, Murcia and Crevillente and a large number of villages between Murcia, Alicante and Cartagena were more or less injured. The rivers suddenly rose several yards during the night, and the inhabitants were compelled to fly without saving any property. The streams are covered with wrecks of farmhouses, agricultural implements, dead cattle and some human corpses. Soldiers and marines have been sent by train from the nearest stations to the scene of the disaster. The churches and public buildings are occupied by thousands of fugitives. The telegraph lines were destroyed between Madrid, Murcia, Orihuela, Alicante and Albacete. The same straits also partially flooded Malaga and interupted telegraph and railway communication, even as far as Huelva and Seville. The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday to decide upon measures of relief for the sufferers by the disaster.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN CORPSES.

Later despatches say that the floods in Murcia continue. One hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are in ruins and thousands of peasants are wholly destitute. (The southeastern corner of Spain, thus wasted by the storm, is one of the most fertile in the country. Valencia's campaign is proverbial for its beauty and luxuriance. In the villages huddled together and oleanders grow literally in the gutters. The valleys teem with fruit-laden trees, and the palm-wood is unrivalled in Europe. The Spaniards have a proverb that "whether it rains or not corn will grow at Orihuela." But as soon as the intense heat of summer is past the district is particularly liable to be flooded. On the tableland above Cartagena the rain water collects in a lake, and if this overflows it pours down upon the town. The sudden storms that come

up with autumn from the Mediterranean rarely fail to cause loss of life or loss of property.)

MISSING MISS EDWARDS.

HER PARENTS REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT SHE RAN AWAY FROM HOME—SAGACIOUS POLICEMEN ARE CONVINCED TO THE CONTRARY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

The relatives of Miss Edwards, the young lady missing from Liverpool, say they do not believe the statement of the *Courier* that she had been seen in Birmingham as late as the 10th inst., but the police of Birmingham affirm the correctness of the statement.

MORE THEORIES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS—HOPES THAT THE CASE WILL THROW LIGHT ON THE NIGHT SIDE OF THE LIVERPOOL SLUMS.

There are, of course, more or less mysterious disappearances recorded almost every day. But in the instance of Miss Edwards her family knew all about her life, her character, her tendencies, her acquaintances—all, at least, that any family can know of any girl; and she was under the eyes of some member of the household up to the very moment when she left her home, apparently full of good spirits and affection, and was forthwith lost to sight. Of course, says the *Daily News*, one ready explanation was at once suggested. Miss Edwards may have gone away out of caprice, or because she had formed some secret attachment of which her family could not approve, or because she really desired to escape from the marriage which she always pretended to look forward to with hope and love. No doubt such an explanation is plausible. Anything would seem at first sight more credible than the possibility of a girl's being conveyed away in broad day out of a crowded street, and either murdered or kept in confinement without any clue to her fate being obtained. But the parents of Miss Edwards very naturally insist on the extreme improbability of the plausible explanation. It certainly does not seem likely that a young woman, who was dear to her people for her affection and her goodness, who was engaged to a man whom she professed to love, who had always lived with her father and mother, whose whole life, as they believed, was before them, who had not, as far as they can guess, a single acquaintance who was not their acquaintance also—it is not likely that such a girl would voluntarily become a fugitive from her home, and inflict unspeakable misery on her father and mother and her lover. Even in the extraordinary history of human caprice this would be a somewhat novel chapter. Nor, indeed, would it still be easy to explain how a girl, even though possessed with such a spirit of plot, could contrive to convey herself suddenly out of the sight of all observation in a place like Liverpool. The whole town would not be in connivance with her; some one must have seen her; some one would be able to give a hint that would lead to her discovery, or to the conviction that it would be of no avail to seek for her. On the other hand, there has been a good deal of superfluous argument employed to show that a girl could not be forcibly set upon in the open streets of Liverpool, and in broad daylight, by a gang of desperadoes, and carried off like a captured woman in a raid of classic days. The father and mother of Miss Edwards have, we believe, no theory about desperadoes and violent capture.

LIVERPOOL.

The only conjecture they can form which seems to have any ground of probability to support it is of a different kind. In the neighborhood of the spot where she was last seen are several small streets chiefly made up of houses which are filled with women and girls of an immoral class. These houses are not dens of squalid and filthy stricken vice; they are rather of the flashy and brazen character. Many of them, it is believed, are stocked with girls decoyed into Liverpool from Belgium and Germany, some of the girls brought over to this country under the impression that they were about to get decent employment here, but who, when once safely entrapped into one of these houses, were not able to make their way out of them into honorable life again. A wholesale trade of this kind is believed to go on in some parts of Liverpool, and in that particular region on the outer fringe of which Miss Edwards found herself that day. These were not of a dangerous nature, but when they came, as they sometimes did, with little warning, the poor girl might be an hour all but insensible. It is not possible that on getting out of the omnibus she may have felt or feared that one of these girls was coming on her; that she may have turned down one of the smaller streets to escape public observation, that one of the women who act as custodians of the houses may have spoken of may have seen her, taken her in her arms, told her she had better come in and sit down, and succeeded in getting her within the doors of the place? The girl once there and once insensible would be in the power of the wretches who carry on the abominable trade. It would be easy to keep her there by force; it would not, perhaps, be difficult to make her feel as if she was not any longer fit to see the light of the sun or to look on the faces of her people. Or she may have died, and the terror of punishment may have induced her captors to conceal her death. Either explanation is possible. It will be asked, Why is not a thorough search made in all the quarters to which suspicion attaches? The answer appears to be that a thorough search cannot legally be made. It does not seem satisfactory that the principle of the law with regard to the Englishman's house and his castle should avail to shelter an odious quarter carrying on an infamous business; but in this instance at least it has prevented the only kind of investigation which could be any possibility dispose one way or the other of the theory Mr. Edwards formed with regard to his daughter's fate. No explanation of the mystery can come, if any ever does come, which can bring the story to the everyday events of life—which will not leave it in one way or other extraordinary. It is much to be regretted that the one theory clinging to those nearest to the lost girl has no chance of being fairly put to the test.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

MR. DAWSON'S FIRE KING THE WINNER OF THE GREAT SADDLE PLATE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

The event in the sporting world to-day was the contest at Sandown Park for the great Saddle Plate, which was won easily by Mr. M. H. Sanford's fire King by a length and a half. Mr. M. H. Sanford's fire King by a length and a half. The betting was 10 to 3 against Fire King and 5 to 4 against Mirth. Combat was not mentioned. Fifteen horses ran. Mirth was beaten at the distance.

THE GREAT SADDLE PLATE OF 1,000 SOVS. for the first 100 sovs. for the second and 500 sovs. for the third; for two-year-old colts, 120 lbs.; fillies and geldings, 120 lbs. Winner of a stake valued at 200 sovs., 3 lbs.; of 400 sovs., 7 lbs.; twice of 400 sovs., or once of 800 sovs., 10 lbs.; of the champion stakes on the first day, 12 lbs. extra (selling races excepted); maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 50 subscribers or plate to be reduced in proportion; about 4½ turns, straight.

Mr. M. H. Sanford's fire King, by King of the Forest, out of Wildfire, by Artillery, (Archer) 1 M. H. Sanford's h. f. Mirth, by Gienec, out of Mink, by Lexington, (Cannon) 2 Owner's Combat, (Giles) 3

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17, 1879.

The Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, left this afternoon by the regular train en route for Quebec. An escort was furnished from the Dragon guards and a guard of honor from the Foot Guards. The Governor General will go as far as Quebec.

SENATOR BLAINE'S VOICE GONE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17, 1879.

Senator Blaine left for the East this evening. He came out of the Iowa campaign with his voice so impaired that he had to cancel his engagements to speak in Wisconsin.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Base of Military Operations To Be Changed.

MOVEMENTS IMPEDED BY SNOW.

Disappearance and Probable Soattering of the Hostiles.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 17, 1879.

The failure of General Merritt to overtake the Utes in any numbers, their retreat below White River Agency, the storm on the wild road between Rawlins and the front, and the apparent necessity of carrying the campaign down into the region of the Uncompaghe Utes, have suggested a rearrangement of military preparations and a possible change of base.

The distance from Rawlins to the White River Agency, where Meeker and his companions were butchered, is nearly two hundred miles. The distance from White River Agency to the Uncompaghe Agency below is reckoned at 145 miles by the nearest trail, making the total distance from Rawlins to Uncompaghe, toward which General Merritt, unless deterred by additional snows, has marched, nearly three hundred and fifty miles. It must be remembered too that below the White River agency there are no wagon roads and that therefore supplies for an extensive campaign from this direction could not be depended on without a cantonment at White River. The chief obstacle in supplying such a cantonment would be a series of snow storms like the one which has just fallen, and which are liable to blockade the passes which intervene between Rawlins and the White River basin.

TROOPS DETAINED.

General Crook telegraphed General Sherman to-day that in view of the inclement weather he should detain the troops, about four hundred in number, who arrived in Rawlins last night and to-day until further orders. General Crook requested that a messenger be sent from the Uncompaghe Agency to General Merritt to advise the latter of what he has to expect from this direction.

ANOTHER PEACE COMMISSIONER EN ROUTE—MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF GREELEY—RESOLUTIONS CENSURING THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 17, 1879.

William J. Pollock, Indian inspector, who has been designated to proceed to the Ute Reservation to consult with the Indians, arrived in the city last night at twelve, and will leave to-morrow morning for his destination. He will go via Los Pinos Agency and hopes to join General Adams at that point or before he reaches it. I had a conversation with Mr. Pollock to-day, but he declined to say much concerning his plans. He does not hesitate, however, to express his opinion that those who have participated in these hostilities should be hanged. He thinks that the hostilities have ceased most of them are now at the agencies. Mr. Pollock will be accompanied on his mission by Ralph Meeker, who also arrived in Denver last night.

VIEW OF DESTROYING YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, W.—A French physician, better known as the heir to the once famous Duke of Gramont-Caderousse than in the capacity of a practitioner, Dr. Dclat, has just completed by proxy, at Senegal, experiments on the treatment of yellow fever, with apparently very satisfactory results. Dr. Dclat has been led to infer theoretically from the symptoms of the disease that phenic acid might be used in such cases with some probability of success, as a prophylactic as well as a remedy. Some months ago he forwarded a dozen bottles of the compound to a missionary, with practical instructions as to its use and the method of its application. The missionary reported to the First Comptroller for his decision. Under the stringent rules of the Treasury, governing the approval of experiments, the First Comptroller has issued a clear and unequivocal proof is furnished, such as vouchers and affidavits covering every item, the payment of the bill cannot be refused. The National Board of Health concurs in this opinion.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PHENIC ACID WITH THE VIEW OF DESTROYING YELLOW FEVER.

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THE KNIGHTS' TOURNAMENT.

SPIRITED EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA—KNIGHT IVANHOE THE WINNER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17, 1879.

The attendance at the Knights' tournament to-day was larger than yesterday. The two remaining titles to which each player was entitled were achieved and the previous day's score obliterated. The tilting, therefore, became a contest to-day. The sport of this afternoon did not sustain previous reputations. For C. L. Wright, the champion of Maryland, stood third on the list to-night. The play was very spirited, however, and elicited loud and frequent applause. Ivanhoe, a youth of about twenty, became a favorite and especially charmed the ladies by his grace and skill as a rider. He carried off the title throughout the arches, taking fifteen consecutive rings.

A KNIGHT INQUIRED.

An accident occurred to Sidney G. Heiskell, of Virginia. The Knight of Good Hope and Yorktown dashed down the course in answer to the bugle, but just before the first arch, when rising to spear the ring, he took a false step, and falling, he was struck a post with great violence. He was badly bruised, and was carried off the grounds. He was out of danger to-night, although he fainted several times.

AT THE END OF THE MATCH THE KNIGHT IVANHOE, Charles Pearce, of Maryland, was declared the winner. He carried off the title throughout the arches, taking fifteen consecutive rings.

Resolved, That, considering the embarrassment incident to the proper solution of the Indian question, we insist that the constant breeding of a horde of savages in the centre of the continent, maintaining this horde and its relations, and the government without restricting influences, providing them with the best weapons of destruction, appears after so many years of experience like a special invention of evil genius to lead to a savage war and atrocities inevitable and frequent.

Resolved, That as long as the most romantic people of the world are to be especially dedicated to the raising of a horde of savages in the centre of the continent, maintaining this horde and its relations, and the government without restricting influences, providing them with the best weapons of destruction, appears after so many years of experience like a special invention of evil genius to lead to a savage war and atrocities inevitable and frequent.

Resolved, That all efforts to civilize the Indians must prove futile so long as they are permitted to retain their tribal relations, indulge in barbarous practices, and are taught to regard themselves as independent nations to be treated on an equal footing with the United States. The government should be allowed to subject the Indians to the same laws and regulations as govern the white race.

Resolved, That the Indian is allowed to remain in the limits of a State he should be subject to the laws and regulations of that State, and to the same laws and regulations as govern the white race.

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THE SOUTHERN EPIDEMIC.

CONCORDIA, LA., IN A LAMENTABLE CONDITION—THE WEATHER BECOMING COOL IN MEMPHIS—MORE DEATHS AT FOREST CITY, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17, 1879.

The steamer O. W. Pierce, which was sent by the Howards with relief for Concordia, La., returned this morning. W. J. Smith reports that the greatest destitution prevails there. The sending of provisions there was most opportune, as the sick were really suffering for the necessities of life. Two nurses were taken down by the steamer were left behind to care for the afflicted. The Pierce left Concordia on Monday morning.

Here the weather is rapidly becoming cooler, the thermometer ranging between 63 degrees and 72 degrees. This is not a good change for the sick. Several additional new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, among them Henry J. Essel, I. D. Conaway, Annie Washington and Martha Jones, the two last colored.

Judge John D. Adams is very low. J. D. Conaway, who it was thought had the fever two months ago, was stricken this morning. The following whites have been supplied with nurses by the Howards: J. Read, Theodore Jacob, O. Johnson and B. Byrnes.

The deaths reported to-day are—Charles D. Isaacs, John Lutz and Callie Smickelgall. Two deaths have occurred at Forest City since the last report—Robert Longbridge, who died last night and was buried at ten o'clock this morning, and his mother, Mrs. Longbridge, who died in the country this morning, eight miles from town. The latter was also the mother of J. E. Brown and another member of the Whitaker family were stricken with the fever this morning.

Three nurses, sent by the Howards, left for Forest City by a special train this morning.

A DISPUTED BILL FOR SANITARY WORK IN NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1879.

A bill was recently received by the National Board of Health from the State Board of Health of Louisiana purporting to be for certain debts contracted for sanitary work in the city of New Orleans. Contrary to custom, however, the bill was not itemized, and the State Board was notified that the details of expenditures were sufficient to warrant its payment by the Treasury Department. Upon receipt of this information an appeal was made by the State Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting a relaxation of the rules of the Treasury, so that in cases of emergency the money so appropriated by the National Board of Health might be intrusted in bulk to the State Board, and the latter be held accountable therefor. The matter was subsequently referred to the First Comptroller for his decision. Under the stringent rules of the Treasury, governing the approval of experiments, the First Comptroller has issued a clear and unequivocal proof is furnished, such as vouchers and affidavits covering every item, the payment of the bill cannot be refused. The National Board of Health concurs in this opinion.

CONGRESS WATER—ITS SUPERIORITY AS A CATHARTIC AND ALTERNATIVE—FREEDOM FROM EVERYTHING BITTER, ACID OR CRUDE THAT PRODUCES HEADACHE, INTERNAL SCORCHING AND TENDS TO DESTROY THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE COLON, AND CAUSES AN IRRITANT MAY BE KNOWN BY AN ACID REACTION.

GENUINE VIOXY—HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, Grand Hotel, Hospital Specie for gout, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED FASHION PLATE GIVING THE NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN, will be given free with No. 626 of the New York FASHION COMPANION.

ON Monday, October 13, and on Tuesday, October 14, the subscription price of the FASHION COMPANION is \$3 a year, four copies, \$10; ten copies, \$27; twenty copies, \$54. Address GEORGE W. WARD, 27 Vandewater st., New York.

RUPTURE AND ITS TREATMENT.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Surgeon, for the treatment and cure of rupture for the past thirty-five years, may be consulted at his principal office, 251 Broadway, or Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at his residence, 100 West 43rd st., 4th fl., at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. His book, "Rupture," contains cases